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(19) (CA) **APPLICATION FOR CANADIAN PATENT** (12)

(54) Flootation Separation System

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FLOTATION SEPARATION SYSTEM

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A wastewater flotation separation system is provided, which operates effectively with a minimum of maintenance. The apparatus includes a container (12) for holding wastewater, an inlet (14) located at a lower portion of the container, and an aerator (24) adjacent to the inlet for generating air bubbles that cling to waste particles to bring them to the water surface. A skimming apparatus (30) which skims particles off the surface of the wastewater into a sludge receiver (44) includes a beach device (42) with an inclined upper surface (40), and a belt device (34) that moves a series of scrapers (32) along the surface of the water and along the beach device into the sludge discharge. Each scraper includes a flap of resilient material which is bent as it scrapes along the inclined beach surface. The aerator includes an aerator chamber (16) substantially sealed from the rest of the container except at its top, with the wastewater inlet opening to the chamber so bubbles are applied along the upwardly-flowing stream of waste water that flows up along the box into the rest of the container. The aerator includes a rotor (80) with hollow blades coupled to an air tube, with the tips (104) of the blades having holes opening in a substantially circumferential direction to better distribute the air bubbles. Recirculation pipes (110, 112, 114) extend from locations at the bottom of the container to the bottom of the aerator chamber.

FLOTATION SEPARATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Wastewater can be initially treated by applying bubbles to it that attach to particles in the wastewater and carry them to the surface. The particles are then skimmed off the surface into a sludge outlet, while the rest of the now-cleaner water is further processed. There are several areas of waste water flotation separation systems where improvement would be highly desirable. One area is in skimming off the floating particles with apparatus that is simple and yet which scrapes out a very high proportion of the particles. Another area requiring improvement is in the aerator, where it is desirable to assure that the greatest proportion of created bubbles attach to particles in the wastewater, rather than merely bubbling into the atmosphere above the wastewater. Still another area where improvement is desirable, is in minimizing accumulation of sludge at the bottom of the wastewater container, so that manual cleanup of the sludge is required only at long intervals or not at all. A wastewater flotation separation system which improved one or more of the above areas which need improvement, would be of considerable value.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a wastewater flotation separation system is provided which cleans water in a simple and highly effective manner. The system includes a tank or container for holding wastewater at a predetermined level. An inlet at the lower portion of the container delivers wastewater to it, while an aerator is located adjacent to the inlet for generating bubbles to cling to waste particles and float them at the water's surface. A skimming apparatus skims off debris at the surface into a sludge discharge. The skimming apparatus includes a beach device with an inclined upper surface leading to the sludge discharge, and a belt device

that moves scrapers along the water surface and along the inclined beach surface into the sludge discharge. Each of the scrapers comprises a flap of elastomeric material which efficiently moves sludge along the inclined beach surface.

The aerator includes a chamber substantially sealed from the rest of the tank except at its top. The wastewater inlet opens into the chamber, so wastewater is initially confined to upward movement along the chamber, along which air bubbles move, to increase the likelihood that any given bubble will encounter a waste particle and attach to it.

The aerator includes a rotor, rotatable about a vertical axis and having hollow blades with openings open to the wastewater, and includes an air-carrying tube coupled to the hollow blades to supply air thereto. The tips of the blades have openings directed in a substantially circumferential direction opposite to the direction of movement of the blade tips. This results in good distribution of bubbles along the aerator chamber, to efficiently merge with the waste particles.

At least one recirculation pipe lies at the bottom of the container, with a first end open to the container at a location spaced from the aerator chamber, and with a second end open to the bottom of the aerator chamber. The upward flow of water along the aerator chamber, creates a small but steady flow of water into the chamber from the second ends of the recirculation pipes. Water flowing into the recirculation pipes includes a high proportion of particles that are in the process of settling to the bottom of the container. This not only avoids the need to clean sludge from the bottom of the container at short intervals, but also results in recirculating a high proportion of particles that were not floated to the surface, back to the aerator where there is a high probability that they will be floated.

The novel features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention will be best understood from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a wastewater flotation separation system constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional side view of the system of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the system of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation view of the system of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a side view of a scraper of the system of Fig. 2, shown as it moves along the inclined upper surface of the beach device.

Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the propellor or rotor of the aerator of Fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 illustrates a wastewater flotation separation system (10) which includes a tank or container (12) having a first end portion (13) with a wastewater inlet (14) for receiving wastewater containing a high proportion of waste particles. Such wastewater is generated in a wide variety of industries, such as the food industry where fat, grease, vegetable matter and other suspended solids are present. The wastewater fed to the present flotation system generally has passed only through a coarse screen to remove large particles.

Wastewater entering the inlet (14) moves up along chamber walls (15) forming an aerator box or chamber (16) into the main portion (20) of the container which holds wastewater at a level (22). In moving up the aerator conduit or chamber (16), wastewater engages tiny air bubbles generated by an aerator (24). The bubbles cling to numerous of the particles to float the particles at the surface of the water in the container. The wastewater in the main container portion (20) passes in the direction (26) to a skimming apparatus (30) at a second end portion (31) of the container. The skimming apparatus includes several scrapers (32) mounted on a belt device (34) extending in an endless loop and driven by a motor (36). Those scrapers at the

lower half of the belt device, such as scraper 32A, dip into the water to move particles at the surface of the water along an inclined beach surface (40) of a beach device (42), into a sludge receiver (44). A screw auger (46) in the sludge receiver moves the sludge to a sludge discharge (50). Water in the container moves under the beach device along the path (52) to a cleaned water section (54), and into a cleaned water outlet (56).

As shown in Fig. 5, each scraper such as 32A includes a flap (60) of elastomeric material, with an upper or mount end (62) held by a mount (64) on a chain (66) of the chain device. The flap has a lower or scrape end (70) which can ride up along the upper surface (46) of the beach device (42). As the flap (60) rides further along the beach surface (46), the flap is bent progressively more so it can push with greater force against particles and avoid having the flap merely ride over particles trapped on the beach surface.

The aerator (24) (Fig. 1) includes a propellor or rotor (80) at the bottom of a shaft (82) that is driven by a motor (84) to rotate about a vertical axis (86). The shaft is hollow to form an air passage or tube (90) with an upper end (92) open to the atmosphere to allow air to enter the tube and pass down to the rotor (80). As shown in Fig. 6, the rotor has several blades (94-97) that rotate in the direction 100. Each blade is hollow, with a conduit (102) coupled to the tube or passage (90). The tip (104) of each blade has an opening (106) coupled to the air-carrying conduit (102). As the blades rotate about the axis (86), cavitation is produced, especially at the tips (104) of the blades. The cavitation produces a vacuum that draws air out of the opening (106), and which breaks the emerging air into multiple small bubbles. The bubbles rise along the aerator chamber (16) and many attach themselves to particles to float them.

In order to attach the greatest percentage of bubbles to particles, the bubbles and particles should be moving roughly in the same direction and at the same speed. The fact that the wastewater inlet (14) (Fig. 1) is in the same area as the aerator

(24), and both the incoming wastewater (where particle density is greatest) and bubbles move along parallel paths, results in high efficiency of bubble to particle engagement. The fact that the source of bubbles at the rotor (80) and the incoming wastewater are confined to movement within the chamber (16), results in their being confined to movement along the same path.

It is desirable that the bubbles generated at the rotor (80) be distributed substantially uniformly along the cross section of the aerator box (16). Applicant finds that placing the openings (106) so they face circumferential to the axis (86) of rotation and opposite to it, results in producing bubbles with minimum initial velocity. As a result, the bubbles do not tend to be initially driven to the walls of the aerator chamber (16), but instead tend to be uniformly distributed across the cross section of the box. In addition, the openings (106) that are directed opposite to the velocity of the tips (104) results in the greatest vacuum to draw air out of the openings. As a result, considerable air flow is produced without requiring a pump to pump air into the open upper end of the shaft.

The separator system of Fig. 1 includes three recirculation pipes, 110, 112, 114, which are useful to remove sludge from the bottom or lower portion (116) of the container. Each pipe, such as 110, has a first end (120) open to the bottom of the aerator chamber (16), below the wastewater inlet (14). Each pipe also has a first end (122) which is open to a region of the container that is spaced from the aerator chamber. As the wastewater moves up the aerator chamber (16) to overflow into the rest of the container (12), it produces a vacuum at the first end (120) of the pipe. As a result, wastewater near the bottom of the container (12) flows into the second end (122) of the recirculation pipe to flow into the bottom of the aerator chamber (16), to flow up through the aerator chamber and back into the rest of the container (12). Those particles that are heavier than water and which are not entrained in an air bubble, tend to sink to the bottom of the container. Without a recirculating pipe, the bottom

of the tank would have to be scraped free of sludge at frequent intervals. By recirculating wastewater near the bottom of the tank, applicant removes a large proportion or even most of the particles that would otherwise settle on the bottom of the tank. Furthermore, this removal of particles that would otherwise settle, is accomplished without an additional electric pump, but is accomplished by the vacuum created by wastewater and bubbles flowing upwardly along the aerator chamber (16).

In order for the wastewater flotation separation system to operate efficiently, the level (22) of water in the container (12) must be maintained at a predetermined constant level. This is accomplished by a weir (130) whose upper end is at the desired level (22) of water in the container (12). Water flows to an inlet side (132) of the weir and over the weir to an outlet side (134) of large cross-sectional area as seen in a plan view, that leads to the cleaned water outlet (56) of smaller cross-section along flow therein.

Thus, the invention provides a flotation separation system which is relatively simple, with a minimum number of moving parts and which has low maintenance requirements. The system includes a skimming apparatus for removing particles floating at the surface of water in a container, which includes scrapers mounted on an endless belt device, wherein each scraper comprises a flap of resilient material, with the lower flap ends being progressively more deflected by an inclined beach surface as the scrapers move along it. Wastewater particles are floated by an aerator that includes an aerator chamber which is substantially sealed from the rest of the container except at the top of the chamber, and with the wastewater inlet and the air bubble source both located in the lower part of the chamber. This arrangement causes bubbles and wastewater particles to move in substantially the same direction and velocity for most effective engagement of air bubbles with particles. The aerator includes a motor driven rotor with hollow blades coupled to an air source such as the atmosphere and having outlets through which air passes into the water. The bubble

outlets lie at the tips of the blades and extend in a substantially circumferential direction with respect to the axis of rotor rotation, with the openings directed opposite to the movement of the rotor tips. Recirculation pipes are provided at the bottom of the container, with each having one end open to a location near the bottom of the container spaced from the box, and another end open to the bottom of the aerator chamber, below the wastewater inlet. The upward flow of wastewater and bubbles in the aerator chamber, drags in water through the recirculation pipes to recirculate particles that would otherwise settle on the bottom of the container.

Although particular embodiments of the invention have been described and illustrated herein, it is recognized that modifications and variations may readily occur to those skilled in the art, and consequently, it is intended that the claims be interpreted to cover such modifications and equivalents.

CANADA CLAIMSIN THE CLAIMS:

1. An aerator for use in a wastewater flotation apparatus wherein wastewater flows into a lower portion of a container and mixes with air bubbles that cling to waste particles to keep the particles at the surface of the water from where they can be removed, to produce the air bubbles, comprising:

- a frame;
- a rotor which is rotatably mounted on said frame;
- a motor coupled to said rotor to rotate it;
- an elongated air carrying conduit on said frame and coupled to said rotor to supply air thereto;
- said rotor having a plurality of hollow blades coupled to said air tube, each of said blades having a tip with a hole opening in a circumferential direction relative to blade tip movement and opposite to blade tip movement, to eject air bubbles in said circumferential direction.

2. A wastewater flotation separation apparatus, comprising:

- a container having upper and lower portions for holding wastewater;
- a wastewater inlet located at said lower portion of said container;
- an aerator located in said container adjacent to said inlet, for generating air bubbles to cling to waste particles and keep them at the surface of wastewater in said container;
- a sludge discharge apparatus;

apparatus in said container which directs debris at the surface of wastewater into said sludge discharge apparatus;

a cleaned water outlet coupled to said container;

said aerator includes a rotor lying in the lower half of said chamber and rotatable about a vertical axis, a motor coupled to said rotor to turn it, and an air-carrying tube coupled to said rotor to supply air thereto;

said rotor having a plurality of hollow blades coupled to said air tube, said blades having tips with holes opening in a substantially circumferential direction relative to blade tip movement and opposite to blade tip movement, to eject air bubbles in said circumferential direction.

3. A wastewater flotation separation apparatus, comprising:

a container having upper and lower portions for holding wastewater;

a wastewater inlet located at said lower portion of said container;

an aerator located in said container adjacent to said inlet, for applying air bubbles to wastewater rising from said wastewater inlet to cling to waste particles and keep them at the surface of wastewater in said container;

a sludge discharge apparatus;

apparatus in said container which directs debris at the surface of wastewater into said sludge discharge apparatus;

a cleaned water outlet coupled to said container;

said aerator includes walls forming an aerator chamber having a lower portion primarily sealed from the rest

of said container, and having a top lying at about the level of water in said container, said wastewater inlet opening into said aerator chamber below the top of the chamber, whereby to apply bubbles from said aerator along an upwardly flowing stream of wastewater;

at least one recirculation pipe lying at substantially the bottom of said container, and having a second end open to the bottom of said aerator chamber below said inlet, and a first end open to a region of said container that is spaced from said chamber, with the length of said recirculation pipe between its ends being a plurality of times greater than its horizontal width and greater than the average thickness of the walls of said aerator chamber, whereby to help remove sludge and float sludge particles that have dropped to the bottom of the container.

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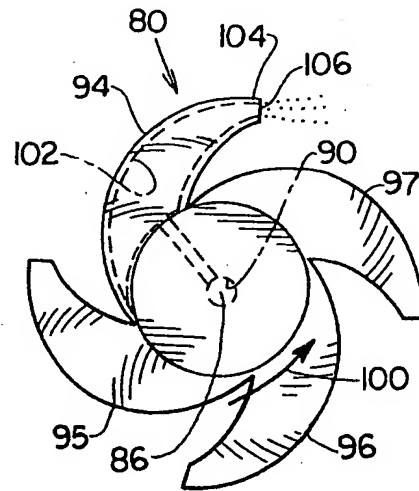
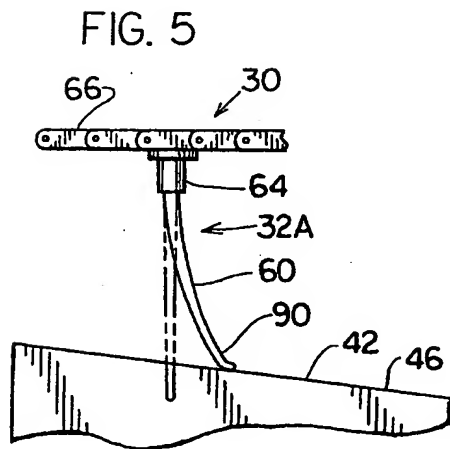
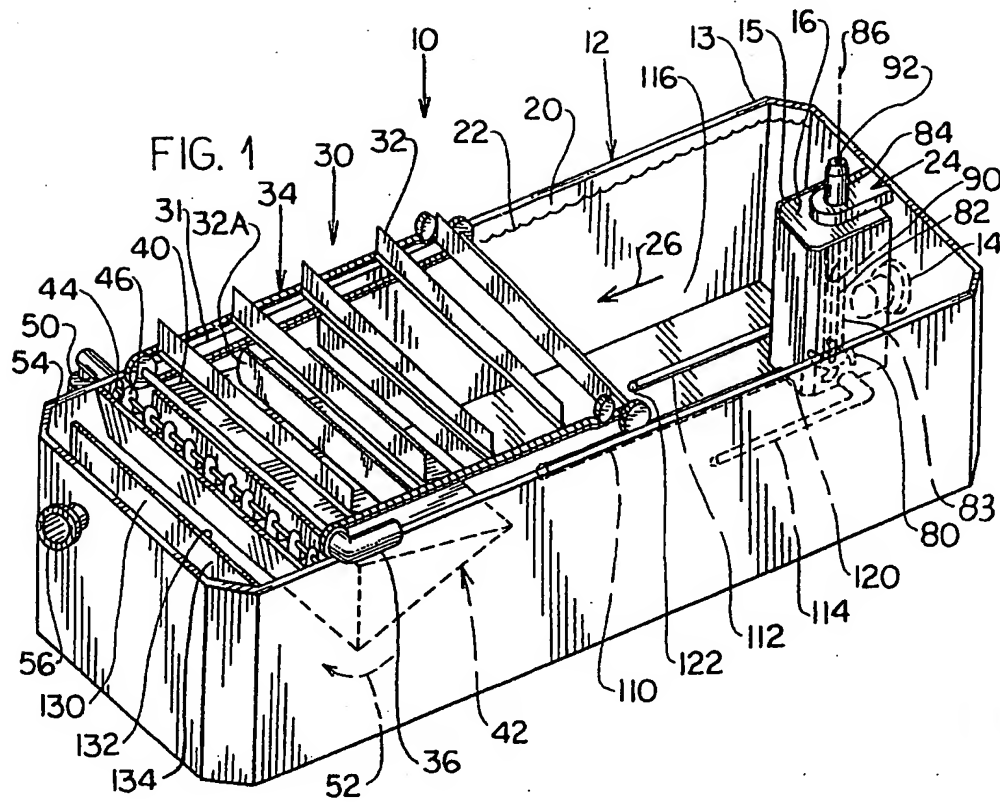
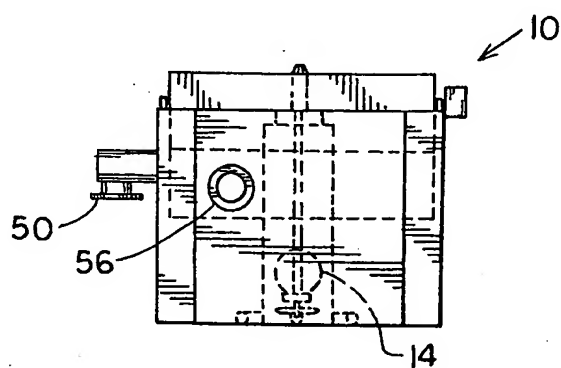
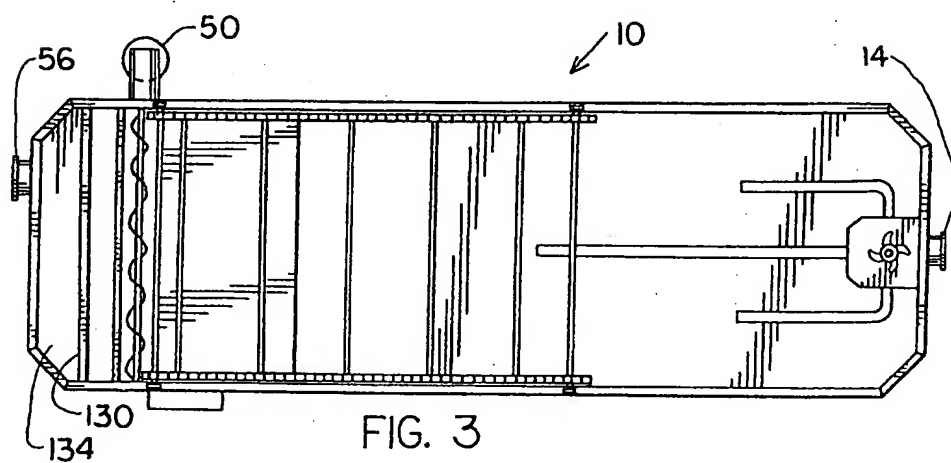
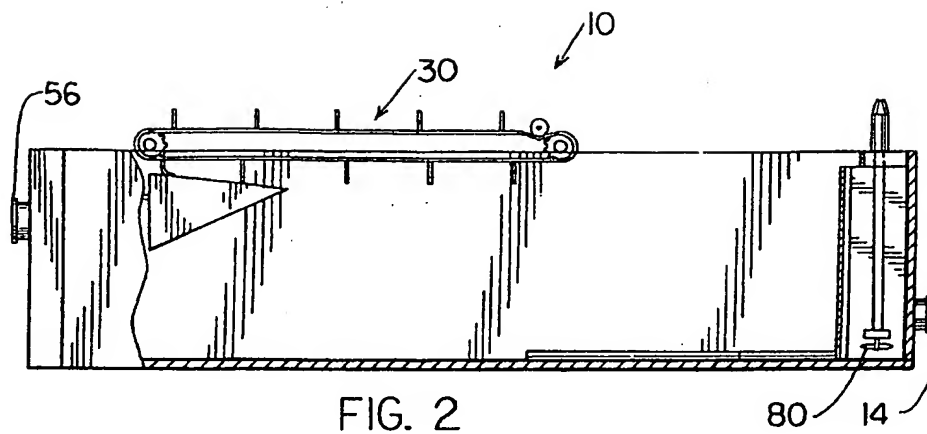


FIG. 6

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